



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

7/21
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/799,195	03/12/2004	Shih-Lung Hsu	10113871	8166
34283	7590	01/20/2006	EXAMINER	
QUINTERO LAW OFFICE 1617 BROADWAY, 3RD FLOOR SANTA MONICA, CA 90404			WRIGHT, INGRID D	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
				2835

DATE MAILED: 01/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/799,195	HSU ET AL.
	Examiner Ingrid Wright	Art Unit 2835

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 November 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 14-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-13 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 14-21 and 23-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 20,22 & 27 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 12 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/2/05.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Acknowledgement is made of the Applicant's response to the restriction requirement and the election of the Invention of Group I (claims 14-27) for examination, without traverse.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

Claims 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Landry et al. US 2003/0021083.

With respect to claim 14, Landry et al. teaches (fig. 9) a display device (10), comprising: a main body (88) and a stand (see, fig. 9) connected to the main body (88) and having a first supporting element (220) and a second supporting element (222), wherein the bottoms of the first supporting element (220) and second supporting element (222) and main body (88) form a plane and the main body (88) is supported thereon when the first supporting element (220) is separated from the second supporting element (222) by a predetermined distance.

With respect to claim 15, Landry et al. teaches (see, fig. 9) a hinge body (228,230) disposed on the main body (88), the stand (see, 9) connected to the main body (88) by means of the hinge body (228, 230), and the hinge body (228, 230) rotating in a direction away from the main body (88) to change the angle between the stand (see, fig. 9) and main body (88).

With respect to claim 16, Landry et al. teaches (see, fig. 9) a base (196) having a receiving

portion (194), the first and second supporting elements (220, 222) received in the receiving portion (194) when the base (194) is connected to the stand (see, fig. 9).

With respect to claim 17, Landry et al. teaches (see, fig. 9) a lock structure (256) disposed in the receiving portion (194) of the base (196) to position the first and second supporting elements (220, 222) in the receiving portion (194) and release the first and second supporting elements (220, 222) from the receiving portion (194).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 18,19,23 & 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Landry et al. US 2003/0021083 in view of Hubbard US 2002/0122291 A1.

With respect to claim 18, in regards to all the limitations of claim 14,16 & 17 above, Landry et al. teaches a lock structure (256) and an engaging element

Landry et al. is silent a lock structure, which comprises a button element and does not show an engaging element. Although, Landry et al. does not show an engaging element, there must be some means to hold the supporting elements inside the base.

Hubbard teaches (see, fig. 2A) a lock structure (70), a button element (125) and an engaging element (inner housing of (65)) (see, fig. 4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the locking mechanism, button and engaging element of Hubbard in the invention of Landry et al., in order to releasably engage a desktop portion within a housing of a

base in a secure relationship (see, col. 4, par. 0067 of Hubbard).

With respect to claim 19, in regards to the limitations of claims 14,16,17 &18 above, Landry et al. teaches a first supporting element (220) and second supporting element (222), which further comprises a first engaging portion (bottom surface of (220)) and a second engaging portion (bottom surface of (222)).

Landry et al. is silent and does not show an engaging element. Although, Landry et al. does not show an engaging element, there must be some means to hold the supporting elements inside the base.

Hubbard teaches (see, fig. 4) an engaging element.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the engaging element of Hubbard in the invention of Landry et al., in order to releasably engage a desktop portion within a housing of a base in a secure relationship (see, col. 4, par. 0067 of Hubbard).

With respect to claim 23, in regards to all the limitation of claims 14 and 15 above, Landry et al. teaches (see, fig. 9) a hinge (228,224) & (230,226).

Although, Landry et al. is silent and does not show a first and second fixed pin, there must be some type of pin support structure in the hinge, in order to attach the hinge mechanism to the support structure and the display device.

With respect to claim 25, Hubbard teaches (see, fig. 1-4) a bottom plate (130) disposed under the base (60), the lock structure (70) (see, col. 4, par 0067) disposed in a receiving portion (see attached, showing noted section on fig.1-4) of the base (60) and on the bottom plate (130).

4. Claims 21, 24 & 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Landry et al. US 2003/0021083 in view of Doczy et al. US 6788527 B2.

With respect to claims 21, in regards to all the limitations of claim 14, Landry et al. teaches (see, fig. 9) first and second supporting elements (220,222), respectively.

Landry et al. lacks a cushion disposed on the bottoms of the first and second supporting elements, respectively.

Doczy et al. teaches (see, fig. 11B & 20) a cushion, such as rubber.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the cushion of Doczy et al., in the invention of Landry et al., in order to provide a cushioned and relatively high friction interface for mounting a support section on a desired mounting surface) (see, col. 18, lines 20-27 of Doczy et al.)

With respect to claim 24, in regards to all the limitations of claim 14 above, Landry et al. teaches a receiving portion (194) of the base (196).

Landry et al. is silent as to at least one first buffer.

Doczy et al. teaches (see, fig. 11B & 20) a buffer (see, col. 18, lines 20-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the cushion of Doczy et al., in the invention of Landry et al., in order to provide a cushioned and relatively high friction interface for mounting a support section on a desired mounting surface) (see, col. 18, lines 20-27 of Doczy et al.)

With respect to claim 26, in regards to all the limitations of claim 14 above, Landry et al. teaches a bottom plate (bottom surface of base (196)).

Landry et al. is silent as to at least one second buffer.

Doczy et al. teaches (see, fig. 11B & 20) a buffer (see, col. 18, lines 20-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the cushion of Doczy et al., in the invention of Landry et al., in order to provide a

cushioned and relatively high friction interface for mounting a support section on a desired mounting surface) (see, col. 18, lines 20-27 of Doczy et al.).

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 20,22 & 27 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Regarding claims 20, 22 & 27 and claim 22 recites: "first toothed portion and second tooth portion covering the hinge body, claim 20 recites: "first supporting element and second supporting element further comprise a first toothed portion and a second toothed portion, respectively, the first toothed portion and second toothed portion such that the first supporting element rotates with respect to the second supporting element, and claim 27 recites: "sliding groove, the first and second supporting elements disposed in the sliding groove and sliding therein, the stand in a received condition when the first and second supporting elements meet, and the stand in a supporting condition when the first and second supporting elements are separated." These limitations are not taught or shown in the prior art. These limitations in combination with all remaining limitations of claim are believed to render the claim patentable over the art of record.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: Lai et al. US 6768635 B2 shows the state of the art regarding support structures for display device configurations.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ingrid Wright whose telephone number is (571)272-8392. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached on (571)272-2800, ext 35. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

1/13/06
IDW

Lisa Lea Edmonds
LISA LEA-EDMONDS
PRIMARY EXAMINER